

THE GUNNERS

A CULTURAL TRAIL



PAKISTAN

Lt Col (Retd) Ashraf Faiz

THE GUNNERS

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BY
LT COL. (Retd) ASHRAF FAIZ

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(A Cultural trail)

LT. COL (Retd) ASHRAF FAIZ

**School of Artillery
Nowshera
Revised Edition
(2012)**

Dedication



**To the proud guardians of
Izat-o-I
the men behind the guns**

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The Regiment of Artillery 1956 — Till date

The Gunner Crest



Royal Regiment of Artillery

1861 — 1924

RA

(Royal Artillery)

1924 — 1935



Regiment of Indian Artillery

1935 - 1945



RIA

(Royal Indian Artillery)

1945 - 1947



RPA

(Royal Pakistan Artillery)

1947 - 1956

Forerunners of the Crest



RA



RPA

Grenade with Seven Flames

Mottoes

Right of the Line

Ubique (Everywhere)

Quo Fas et Gloria Ducunt
(Whither right and glory lead)

Izat-o-Iqbal
(Honour and Glory)

Colonels-in-Chief

- **Gen A M Yahya Khan SPK, HJ, HPK**
8 Apr 66 — 20 Dec 71
- **Gen Tikka Khan, HJ, HQA, SPK**
29 Oct 75 — 01 Mar 76
- **Gen Pervez Musharraf, NI(M), T Bt**
29 Jan 99 — 29 Nov 08

Colonel Commandants

- **Maj Gen W.H.B, Mirrlees, CB, DSO, MC**
- **Col (Hon Brig) A.J.T. Farfan, CB, DSO, OBE**
- **Lt Gen Nasir Ali Khan**
10 Jun 52 — 24 Nov 58
- **Lt Gen Muhammad Azam Khan, HQA**
25 Nov 58 — 24 Nov 62
- **Gen Tikka Khan, H.J, HQA, SPK**
25 Nov 62 — 24 Nov 74
- **Lt Gen Azmat Bakhsh Awan, HI(M)**
17 May 75 — 30 Sep 78
- **Gen Sawar Khan, NI(M), S Bt**
02 Nov 78 — 30 Jan 86
- **Gen Khalid Mahmud Arif NI (M), S Bt**
31 Jan 86 — 09 Jan 91
- **Lt Gen Khalid Latif Moghal HI (M), S Bt**
10 Jan 91 — 20 Oct 95
- **Lt Gen Pervez Musharraf, NI (M), T Bt**
03 May 96 — 28 Jan 99
- **Lt Gen Saeed Uz Zafar HI (M)**
29 Jan 99 — 28 Oct 00
- **Lt Gen Mahmud Ahmed, HI (M)**
29 Oct 00 — 29 Nov 01
- **Lt Gen Abdul Qayyum, HI (M)**
30 Nov 01 — 18 Jan 04

- Lt Gen Muhamad Akram, HI (M)
19 Jan 04 — 07 Oct 04
- Lt Gen Khalid Ahmed Kidwai, HI (M)
13 Oct 04 — 07 Oct 07
- Lt Gen Muhammad Afzal Muzaffar, HI (M)
08 Oct 07 — 16 Oct 08
- Lt Gen S. Absar Hussain, HI (M)
17 Oct 08 — 22 Oct 10
- Lt Gen Jamil Haider, HI (M), S Bt
23 Oct 10 — 12 Oct 11
- Lt Gen Syed Tariq Nadeem Gilani, HI (M)
13 Oct 11 — to date

Director Generals

- Maj Gen Abdul Rahman
Jan 1978 - **Nov 1981**
Apr 1979 - **May 1984**
- Maj Gen Jahan Dad Khan
Aug 1979 - Jun 1980
- Maj Gen M. Afzal Khan, HI (M), S Bt
Jun 1980 - Nov 1985
- Maj Gen Saeed Ud Din Qazi, HI(M), S Bt
May 1984 - Dec 1985
- Maj Gen Malik Abdul Waheed, HI (M) S Bt
Dec 1985 - Jul 1987
- Maj Gen Khalil Ur Rehman, HI (M), S Bt
Jul 1987 - Dec 1990
- Maj Gen Sardar M. Khalid, HI (M)
Jan 1991 - Jun 1991
- Maj Gen M Hassan Aqeel, HI (M)
Jun 1991 - Jun 1992
Jun 1994 - Jul 1996
- Maj Gen Syed Ul Hassan Zaidi, HI (M)
Apr 1992 - Aug 1993
- Maj Gen Mian Ahmad Mushtaq Tariq, HI (M)
Aug 1993 - Jun 1994

- Maj Gen Qamar-Ul-Zaman, **HI** (M)
Jul 1996 - Oct 1998
- Maj Gen Zia Ullah Khan, **HI** (M)
Nov 1998 - Nov 1999
- Maj Gen Iftikhar Ali, **HI** (M)
Mar 2000 - Jul 2002
- Maj Gen Muhammad.Tahir, **HI** (M)
Jul 2002 - Feb 2004
- Maj Gen Muhammad Farooq, **HI** (M)
Feb 2004 - Jan 2008
- Lt Gen Jamil Haider, **HI** (M), S Bt
Jan 2008 - Feb 2009
- Maj Gen Iftikhar Ahmed Choudhry, **HI** (M)
Feb 2009 - Feb 2011
- Maj Gen Kaleem Saber Taseer, **HI** (M)
Feb 2011- to date

Introduction

At the outset let me commend the effort of Col. Ashraf Faiz for exploring in the obscure history of an important facet of artillery—its 'crest' and 'motto', which have evolved over the decades. Crests and mottoes indeed provide an incentive to perform and their shadow becomes a guide to excellence. It is unfortunate that such a fundamental matter did not get our due attention over the years. It was taken for granted that *Izat-o-Iqbal* is the artillery's motto but we never looked either at its background or its rationale. It would not be wrong to say that we remained busy in the routine and neglected its significance.

The author has painfully dug into the past and presented the valuable background of these essential attributes of artillery. Lack of knowledge of this edifice is tantamount to deny its implication in the over-all evolution of this great supporting arm to win battles.

Let me be quite frank, as the Director General Artillery, I had thought that I had done a lot of good for artillery but Col. Faiz has taken me by surprise by releasing his valuable research on artillery culture, which should have been known to most of us gunners. We must acknowledge his endeavour to unravel what he calls some little known, perhaps forgotten and little practiced aspects of artillery life. He has made us understand the heritage of the crest we wear and *Izat-o-Iqbal* the motto we uphold. Let us collectively pay our compliments to him, for he has enlightened us with deeds of 'honour' and 'glory' and made us feel proud.

I recommend that this excellent booklet be provided to all artillery formations and units, so that this rich regimental heritage is passed down to the new generation of gunners.

Thank you Faiz for a work very well done indeed.

Rawalpindi
April, 2009.

Maj Gen (Retd)
AKM Khalil ur Rahman
HI(M), SI(M), S.Bt

Author's Note

'The Gunners' is a brief discourse on the history and culture of the Regiment of Artillery. It attempts to disentangle the roots of the Pakistan artillery, which lie intertwined with those of the British artillery and Indian artillery. To be precise, it is treading upon a cultural trail that traverses routine aspects of artillery life, studded with highlights from annals, where required.


In a way, it is a humble beginning to transcribe some little known, perhaps forgotten and little practiced aspects of artillery life. It is for the benefit of the new generation of Gunners, who have been inadvertently involved in routines; allowing laurels and achievements, honours and distinctions and customs and traditions to atrophy.

The idea is to preserve history, uphold customs and traditions, foster esprit-de-corps and most of all to rejuvenate the 'Gunner Spirit' — a spirit of professional excellence, which has been relegated in a bid to follow suit of others.

If this saga of honour and glory travels down to posterity, I would assume I have done my bit. I owe my sincere gratitude to the Director General Artillery for making it a possibility.

Rawalpindi
November, 2008

Lt. Col (Retd) Ashraf Faiz



The Regiment of Artillery



The Regiment of Artillery

Artillery the Artillery,
With dust behind their ears.
Can lick their weight in wild cat,
Can drown their weight in beer.
Infantry, the Cavalry and the lousy Engineers;
Could not catch up with Artillery for hundred thousand years.

Artillery Folklore

This folk was merrily sung by veteran gunners, who had undergone training at Fort Sill – US Army Field Artillery School – in the late fifties - early sixties of the last century.

carried 'Pakistan'. *Izaat-o-Iqbal* was also retained, but all inscriptions were in Arabic script instead of Roman. In addition, a waxing crescent with a star was fixed on the wheel of the gun to give it a Pakistani import. On re-designation as the 'Regiment of Artillery', the crown and the scroll carrying the word 'Pakistan' were dropped and replaced by a pot of flames. The rest of the crest remains unchanged till today.

The crests of the Royal Pakistan Artillery and that of the Regiment of Artillery have a waxing crescent with a star superimposed on the wheel of the gun to give it a Pakistani look. Although it seems in line with the regimental lore of the Pakistan army, yet the 'wheel' is apparently an inappropriate place to affix a symbol of national honour and pride. A more appropriate alternative would perhaps be to replace the pot of flames — a legacy of the Indian artillery, with the crescent and star and to reinstitute the upper scroll with the word Pakistan *or ja-baja* in Arabic script.

Evolution

Military evolution is a continuous, long-drawn and never ending process, spread over years and years of soldiering. Regimental organizations keep on changing, depending upon the battle-field environment and technical advancement in the field of armament and equipment. The Regiment of Artillery is no exception. It has come a long way and presently has on its inventory SP (self-propelled) guns, target acquisition radars, meteorological radars, variety of munitions, including nuclear warheads and guided missiles.

There was a time when the regiment was organized as the siege, garrison and field artillery for laying sieges and defending fortresses. It was followed by a new organization, based on the degree and means of mobility i.e. the garrison, horse and field artillery; the first being fixed and the last two mobile. Still later followed another organization based on the calibre of guns and size of shells i.e. light, medium, heavy and super-heavy; pack or mountain, horse and field artillery falling in the category of lighter artillery and medium, heavy and huge calibre coastal guns falling under the category of heavier artillery. Today, we have bifurcated artillery into light, mountain, field, light-medium, medium, heavy, SP and mortars. This division is based on a combination of factors like mobility, calibre, range, trajectory and size of shells.



A Light Gun

(Now phased out)

At the time of its raising on 16th October 1965, 50 Light Regiment (my parent unit) was equipped with this gun. It had a range of 6000 yards and it fired HE (high explosive), shrapnel, smoke and star shells; weighing 19Y2 lbs, with five propellant charges. I vividly remember the SM (Subedar Major) of the unit and some odd gunner JCOs (Junior Commissioned Officers) who were barely literate, had memorised its range tables by heart. The knowledge thus acquired, they adroitly employed, to keep the gunner Nos-1 (gun detachment commanders) on their toes during the firings, some of whom were equally unlettered.



A Field Gun

Had Rudyard Kipling been alive, he would have fallen for the gun at the first sight; it's a gun for all times to come, all types of army, all sorts of operations, and all types of terrain and weather; it is indeed an ideal field gun.



A (SP) Gun

It is a lethal combination of fire power and mobility; a vehicle ideally suited for spreading 'shock and awe' in the historic words of President George W Bush.

Regimentation

The laurels and defeats of artillery are not its own, they are those of the infantry and cavalry it supports. The reliance of infantry upon artillery is so great that Royal Artillery mountain batteries were colloquially known as the 'Infantillery Corps'. The command echelon of artillery including the commanding officers, battery commanders and senior captains, all fight their wars in the folds of the infantry and the cavalry they support. Besides, it holds a variety of armament and equipment and its officer's need varied experience for which, rotation is essential. These are two major reasons, why as a matter of tradition, there is no regimentation in artillery on the lines of infantry and cavalry; yet it is not found lacking in esprit-de-corps, which regimentation seeks to build. Notwithstanding the above, lately a concerted effort has been initiated in this direction. A prudent approach and not just following suit, dictates that affiliation rather than regimentation is the recipe for artillery. Affiliation, called 'marrying up' in the usual military jargon is the peace time interaction between the supported arms (infantry and cavalry) and the supporting arm (artillery) designed to promote better inter-arm coordination and cooperation during war. A classical example of the affiliation can be seen in the case of the 'Piffers', when individual batteries of 1" Mountain Regiment were permanently affiliated with the Frontier Force Regiment. Even today after the passage of a century and a half, the 1" (SP) Medium Regiment still calls itself 'Frontier Force' and proudly attends all its regimental functions. Similarly 1" (Jacob's) Battery is affiliated with the Baloch Regiment.

Emblems

Regimental crests (cap badges) and formation signs along with motto, if any, have traditionally been the emblems for units and formations. These are also utilized as insignia for the preparation of shields, letter-head pads, greeting cards and invitation cards, etc. The only exception to the rule is intermediate formations at brigade level, who have devised their own insignia, some legitimised through formal approval of the GHQ, others by adoption only.

Lately, some units particularly from the Regiment of Artillery have devised special insignia and mottoes, relegating the good old 'Gunner Crest' and '*Izzat-o-lqbal*' to a secondary position. It is not possible to depict here pieces of art representing the new insignia, all-the-same some mottoes like '*But Shikan*' (iconoclasts), '*Saff Shikan*' (line breakers), '*Gaj ki Waj*' (blow with thunder), 'September Maroons', 'Men of Crisis', etc. are given for information. This has perhaps been done following the example of the armoured corps, where each unit is a regiment by itself, having its own badge and motto, e.g. 'The Guides Cavalry', '15 Lancers', etc. On the contrary, all units of artillery or infantry from part of their parent regiments like the Regiment of Artillery, the Punjab Regiment, the Baloch Regiment, etc.

Numbering of Units

It was in 1892 that the custom of numbering soldiers was introduced in the army, because duplication in names was a source of confusion in the regiments. The method was to give the

number in accordance with the length of service; the soldier with the longest service in the regiment was numbered, No.1 and the next No. 2, till the last man.

Following similar lines, different units of a regiment were allotted numbers to give it a distinct identity. On reorganization of regiments, the units were renumbered, retaining old numbers for historic or traditional purposes only. This tradition of renumbering units on reorganization has been upheld by the infantry units. On creation of the Corps of Army Air Defence out of the Regiment of Artillery, exactly the same principle was followed while numbering units. Later, the system was reversed and units were allowed to retain their previous numbers of the artillery days. It has its own merits, as the units maintained their old identity.

It would not be out of place to mention here that in artillery, even batteries are consecutively numbered according to the regimental seniority, as a battery is always considered a tactical unit, ordinarily not designed to be split. The lettering of batteries remains to be on unit seniority, as is the case with the infantry and armoured corps, although letters P(papa), Q(quebec), R(romeo), etc are traditionally used instead of A(alpha), B(bravo), C(charlie) and D(delta).

Honours and Distinctions

Like any other arm or service, the Regiment of Artillery has its own honours and distinctions. These are not mere symbols; they are a true reflection of the regiment's glorious past,

eminent present and bright future. These are not mere adoptions; they have been conferred upon the regiment as a reward of testing its mettle both in war and peace. These are not to be read and forgotten as annals only; they are meant to be upheld and promoted. Some known artillery customs and traditions, with possible background are outlined below:-

Regimental Colour: The Regiment of Artillery does not carry regimental colours, its main armament the 'Gun' is its colour and deserves the reverence accorded to a regimental colour. It therefore, earns a 'present arms' whenever it passes in front of a quarter-guard, a custom little practiced these days. Similarly the trails of gun are neither stepped upon, nor overstepped; they are always turned around, whenever it's required as a mark of respect. Likewise, the oath taking ceremony of artillery recruits during the attestation parades takes place on the barrel of the gun.

Red over Blue: The background of the 'red over blue', distinctive patent of the Regiment of Artillery is rather hazy. One view based on regimental folklore points toward the dual coloured flame of the artillery shell, i.e blue on impact ridden by red at the time of bursting, while the other points towards a royal connection, red and blue being the colour of the Union Jack. The second account seems more plausible, because the Regiment of Artillery was one of the earliest regiments to have received the honoured title of 'Royal' in 1722, i.e only six years after its raising.

Battle Honours and Honour Titles: The custom of awarding distinctions to regiments in recognition of field service started with the establishment of a standing army. These distinctions

were awarded to the regiments of cavalry and infantry only. As the Gunners took part in every campaign, very correctly expressed by their motto *Ubique* (everywhere) and *Quo Fas et Gloria Ducunt* (whither right and glory lead), their list of such distinctions would be very unwieldy, they were therefore, awarded 'Honour Titles'. These were given to individual batteries by naming them after the names of famous battles in which they participated or the names of their prominent battery commanders or else the names of places, where they were raised, e.g The Mercer's Troops, The Bulls's Troop or Honour Title Minden borne by 12⁶ Field Battery for the Battle of Minden fought between the British and French in 1759. In Pakistan artillery, the batteries of 1 Mountain Regiment (1 si'SP' Medium Regiment) have the honour to be granted 'Honour Titles'; 1ⁱ (Jacob's) Battery raised in 1826, 2 Royal (Kohat) Battery (Frontier Force) raised in 1851, 3^d (Peshawar) Battery (Frontier Force) raised in 1853 and 4th (Lahore) Battery raised in 1885. The other exception is the (Nowshera) Battery of the 4th Field Regiment, raised in 1919. In recognition of its distinguished service and gallantry prior to and during the World War-1, the title 'Royal' was conferred upon (Kohat) Battery (Frontier Force) by His Majesty the King Emperor in 1922, an honour, which has never been conferred on any battery of artillery. According to the current practice, 'Battle Honours' are conferred upon the Regiment of Artillery, like the cavalry and infantry. These are, however, not displayed.

Master Gunner: The title accorded to the senior most gunner officer has been changing with time. The earliest was the 'Chief Fire Master' and the latest was the 'Master Gunner'. In the Moghul

The Regiment of Artillery

Etymology

The term *artillery* or *artillerie*, as it was earlier called, is of Italian origin, derived from the word *artiglio*, meaning claws of a bird of prey. In our army especially the men through mere affection, prefer to call it *turelly*. Their nickname the 'Gunners' has been derived from their main armament and cap badge, which is in fact a replica of a medieval gun.

History

The roots of British artillery, Indian artillery and Pakistan artillery lie intertwined in the regimental annals. Any effort to dig one without the other would render its record incomplete. Therefore, an endeavour has been made to briefly link the evolution of RA (Royal Artillery) to RIA (Royal Indian Artillery) and thence to RPA (Royal Pakistan Artillery), until it became the Regiment of Artillery, as we see it today.

The cradle of the British artillery was framed prior to medieval period, long before the inception of the era of cannon, for its setting is to be found in very early history when huge cumbrous machines like catapults, battering rams and trebuchets were used in attacks on defences of walled towns and castle strongholds. These military contrivances were crudely constructed of iron, stone and wood. The cannon as we understand the term was first used by the Moors in Spain in the thirteenth century. Describing the presence of cannon in the

Army, he was called *Mir Atish*, for in early days when there were no cartridges and cartridge cases, primers and detonators and hammers and strikers; flame had to be physically shown to the explosive (gun powder) despite the hazards. Our equivalent of the term is 'Director Artillery' changed for a while to 'Major General Artillery — MGA' and now called the 'Director General Artillery'. Likewise, the artillery brigade commanders at the divisional and corps level are called 'C Arty' (Commander Artillery) and 'CC Arty' (Commander Corps Artillery) respectively.

Term Battery: The terms troop and company were used for a sub-unit of field and horse artillery respectively, for a long time. It was in 1850 that the terms troop and company were replaced by battery, while referring to a sub-unit of artillery and brigade, while referring to a regiment of artillery, i.e, three batteries. A typical battery was organised into three divisions or sections, each with two guns commanded by a subaltern. Until 1874, a battery was commanded by a captain; when it was upgraded to the rank of major and the old artillery rank of 'second captain' was replaced by the appointment of BK (battery captain) or battery 2IC (second-in-command).

The word battery has probably been derived from the term 'battering rams' used for attacks on defences of walled towns or castle strongholds in the olden days, when the doors or barricades of the position were attacked by battering rams, which were nothing but heavy wooden logs with iron heads to effect an opening

Gun Metal: There was a curious custom in the British army that commander artillery of the attacking troops was awarded the best set of bells in a captured town. The background goes that in those days brass mixed with tin was utilized for casting guns. This composition called 'gun metal' could readily be obtained from bells, which are cast out of brass. It is of particular interest to mention here that the famous gun *Zamzama* was cast out of a mixture of copper and brass obtained by *Jazia* (captivation tax levied by Muslims on the infidels), a metal vessel being taken from each Hindu house in Lahore. Some reflections of gun metal are found in the dress of present day Gunners in the form of cap badge for the peak cap and grenade with seven flames worn on the collars of service dress by artillery officers.

Tattoo Gun: Although the procedure for sounding a 'tattoo' or retreat was generally similar, the difference lay in the timings and motives. Retreat was sounded at sunset and was purely an operational obligation, while 'tattoo' was sounded after night-fall and was an administrative requirement. It is generally believed that the word 'tattoo' has been derived from an old Dutch expression *doe-den-tap-toe*, which when freely translated into English means 'turn off the taps'. The word 'tap toe' has been used in the official books for a long time, but it has now given birth to the familiar 'tattoo'. In the seventeenth century all active operations ceased in the European continent in late autumn and rival forces went into billets in the towns and villages in and around the battle field. The social centres for the troops in those days were inns to which the majority resorted during evenings. To get them back to their own billets again at night it was necessary for the inn keepers to turn off their beer taps and to

cease selling liquor. The time for doing this was between 9.30 P.M. to 10 P.M. and it was notified to all concerned by the drummer marching through the billeting area, beating a call called 'tattoo'. After the 'tattoo' had been sounded and the drummers had returned to the body of the guard, the doors were finally shut and a warning shot was fired by the 'tattoo gun', which indicated that no one ought to be out of his quarters or his post without a 'watch word' — presently called 'pass word'. The firing of a gun every night at 9 P.M. at the Headquarters of the Honourable Artillery Company, at Armoury House Finsbury, London is perhaps a survivor of the 9 O'clock 'tattoo gun' formerly fired at the military headquarters and garrisons.

Gun Salute: The gun salute presented on commemorative occasions and on visits of foreign dignitaries is another mark of distinction of which the Gunners can be genuinely proud. The background of this custom stems from the regiment's ability to produce massive fire-power, the number of guns, which present the gun salute signifies their allegiance to the person in whose honour the salute is being presented by emptying the guns, through executive orders 'empty guns'. The aim is certainly not festivity by means of flash and bang. The guns are fired and emptied in order to make them ineffective against the dignitary in whose honour the salute is being given. The number twenty-one or thirty-one ascribes to the organization, because in the early days, due to slow rate of fire, it was common to have more number of guns in a battery or a regiment as compared to the present day complement.

Dress: The distinctions in terms of dress, which the Regiment of Artillery enjoyed, have since been done away with, in a bid to harmonize and to conform. The Gunners wore a beautiful white coloured lanyard, distinctly visible from a distance and tucked in straight into the shirt's pocket, unlike the loop made by other arms. The Gunners also wore no shoulder titles on the service dress, but instead wore grenades with seven flames made of gun metal on the collars; wore cap badge made of gun metal on the peak cap and carried a brown leather regimental cane with no insignia attached to it. The distinctions in terms of dress mentioned above gave the regiment an aura of uniqueness, which certainly needs to be restored.

Trumpets and Bugles: Unlike the infantry, the Gunners are authorised trumpets instead of bugles for the purpose of signalling. This is so in view of the dust and sound, which they kick off both during battle and peace time manoeuvres.

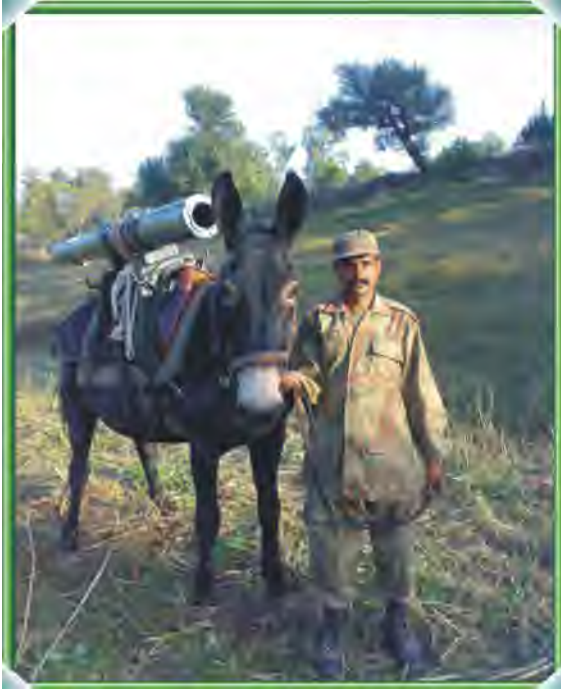
Horses and Mules: What horse artillery was to cavalry, SP artillery is to armoured corps and mountain or pack artillery is to light infantry. Horses and mules (Mule Artillery — MA) have a long, enduring and proud service affiliation with the Gunners. This can be seen in mountain artillery units, where the welfare of animals comes first, followed by that of men and last of all officers.

The tale of the 'Mule of Kandahar' is a testimony to this saga of mutual dedication:

| | |
|--|------|
| Foaled as chestnut country-bred mare | 1876 |
| Taken on strength of 6" Battery, 8 th | 1879 |
| Brigade, Royal Artillery | |

Served in the following campaigns:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Afghan War, including Lord Robert's march from Kabul to Kandahar and battles of Saidabad and Kandahar | 1879-80 |
| Zhob Valley | 1884 |
| Burma | 1886-87 |
| Sikkim | 1888 |
| Miranzai | 1889 |
| Isazai | 1892 |
| Relief of Chitral | 1895 |
| Tirah Expeditionary Force | 1897-98 |
| Cast for age but retained in the battery | 1902 |
| Attended Delhi Durbar with 2 ⁿ ^d British Mountain Battery | 1911 |
| Died age | |



Our Trusty and Tireless Servant
(The Mule Artillery)

Courtesy
50 Mountain Regiment

The mule was entitled to wear the ribbons of Afghan War, Kandahar Star, Old Frontier, New Frontier, Long and Distinguished Service and Delhi Durbar on the brow-band, of the parade near the collar.

Keen Lean and Mean: It may seem unsavoury, yet the adage is a true reflection of the Gunners occupational expediency and professional excellence. Keeness is mental agility, leanness is physical agility; an adept blend of precision of thought and action, which is so essential for execution of rapid and accurate fire. Meanness is a pay-off in the form of professional jealousies, which we tend to nurture in view of our performance; it would be modest to say that the Gunners have never let down. So what others say should not deter us in pursuance of professional excellence, which has always been the 'Gunner Spirit'.

Regimental Mascot: Some regiments reared a particular animal or bird, called 'regimental mascot', which had a definite historic linkage and bondage with the regiment, on the presumption that it fetched good luck. When it died another one of similar kind was procured, if possible or at least a prototype was made as a token of remembrance. On its death if the mascot was a small animal, its head was preserved and hung on the walls of the mess with a short history. In case it was a bird, it was preserved by stuffing and retained as a trophy in the mess. The regimental mascot was taken to be in service; it wore the regimental apparel, earned ribbons and medals, led ceremonial parades and took part in all regimental festivities. The nearest example of nursing a regimental mascot, these days is the sacrifice of a well-tended and fondly reared black goat by the artillery regiments before the

annual practice firing, hoping that it would fetch good luck during the firing, although it has a religious significance as well.

The Three Ayes: The presence of *RA Bazars* (Royal Artillery Bazars) at almost all major cantonments of the British days and presence of *Artillery Maidan* (Artillery Ground) at Karachi Cantonment, now manifested in the form of a police station by that name, speaks of the importance the Regiment of Artillery enjoyed in those days. The present day importance of the Regiment of Artillery is not epitomized in the formation of *RA Bazars or Artillery Maidans*, but by the popular saying that 'Three Ayes', i.e Allah, Air Force and Artillery saved Pakistan in the 1965 Indo-Pak War. This is our mettle and this is our strength, it must therefore, be preserved. This reminds me of a saying of General George S Patton, "I do not have to tell who won the war, you know — the artillery did".

The Quaid-e-Azam: A unique distinction fell upon the Regiment of Artillery just after independence, when the *Quaid-e-Azam*, reviewed the joint parade of its 5 (Heavy) Anti Aircraft Regiment and 6 (Light) Anti Aircraft Regiment at the 'present arms' position now called '*salam fung*'. Later a claim was made that the Regiment of Artillery be reviewed at 'present arms' by visiting heads of state. Unfortunately, this claim based on a sudden act of the founder of the nation, which numbed all in presence and created history for all times to come, was turned down



Quaid-e-Azam reviewing 5 and 6 Anit Aircraft Regiment's Parade

unceremoniously by those whose job is to preserve history. It is into the kingdom of the above inheritance that a Gunner enters upon enrolment into the regiment and endeavours to uphold it till he serves and even years after.

Conclusion

There is the black clad 'King of the Battle' the Armoured Corps and there is the glamorous 'Queen of the Battle' the Infantry; both genuinely proud of their guidons, colours and standards. Above them all, is the humble 'Goddess of Battle' the Regiment of Artillery, whose honours are legion — too numerous for the grant of any colours, their colour is their 'Gun', the flash-belching machine, which must keep on belching fire, for this is our *Izat* and this is our *Iqbcd*.



The Zamzama

(Kim's Gun)

battle, a writer of the time says "They made a noise like thunder and caused much losses in men and horses", but despite this eulogistic reference, there is little doubt that the halo of superstition surrounding these flash-belching machines, coupled with the fear induced by their noise, had more of demoralizing affect on the enemy, than material destruction caused by the shot itself.

According to recorded history, prior to the formation of the Regiment of Artillery in 1716, there were no regular soldiers of artillery. Whenever a campaign was to be under-taken, the Master of Ordnance assembled what was called a 'Trayne of Artillery', which consisted of armament, personnel and horses. These trains of artillery were immediately disbanded after the cessation of hostilities as had earlier been the practice with the Piffers in this part of the world. But the Hazara Mountain Train formed at Haripur in 1850 and the Peshawar Mountain Train formed at Peshawar in 1853, were an exception to the rule, they had both come to stay. In 1856 the Hazara Mountain Train (later 4th 'Hazara' Mountain Battery 'Frontier Force') was transferred to the Punjab Irregular Force, then commanded by Brigadier Chamberlain (later Field Marshal Sir Neville Chamberlain). Likewise the Peshawar Mountain Train (later 3rd 'Peshawar' Mountain Battery 'Frontier Force') was transferred in 1858. At the time of independence in August 1947, the 4th (Hazara) Mountain Battery (Frontier Force) became part of RIA and 3rd (Peshawar) Mountain Battery (Frontier Force) became part of RPA. Very little is known about their administration, but according to an order of 1855, it was laid down that the composition of the trains would be half Muslim and half Hindu, and that Pathans were not to be enlisted in the artillery.



The Zamzama (*Kim's Gun*)

He sat, in defiance of municipal orders, astride the gun Zamzammah on her brick platform opposite the old *Ajaib-Gher* — the Wonder House, as the natives call the Lahore Museum. Who hold Zamzammah, that 'fire-breathing dragon', hold the Punjab, for the great green-bronze piece is always first of the conqueror's loot.

Rudyard Kipling

Immortalized by Rudyard Kipling in his accounts, the glorious gun is also known as the Kim's Gun, based on his famous novel 'Kim'. The hero of the novel, Kimball O'Hara (Kim) was a white Irish boy, whose father was a soldier in an Irish regiment. But he had grown up as an orphan on the streets of Lahore, a poor white of the very poorest, looked after by a half-cast woman, probably a prostitute. With his skin 'burned black as any native', he looked and lived like a low-caste Hindu street urchin, unable to read or write, or speak English very well and was known to all as 'little friend of all the world'.

The Zamzama

The Zamzama — meaning the roar of a lion, is an ancient piece of ordnance, one of the largest ever made in the sub-continent. It was cast at Lahore, along with another of the same size in 1757, on the orders of the Afghan King, Ahmed Shah Durrani. Made out of an alloy of copper and brass, with length of 14 feet, 4'A inches and a calibre of 9'A inches, it is by all standards a heavy gun

The cannon bears two inscriptions in Persian. The first cut around the muzzle of the gun reads: 'By order of the Emperor, Dur-i-Dowran (pearl of the age), Shah Wali Khan, the *Wazir* (deputy) made this gun named Zamzama, the capturer of strongholds, the work of Shah Nazir'. The longer versified inscription at the back eulogizes its bulk and invincibility and reads:

In the reign of the king possessing dignity like Faredun,
 Dispenser of justice robed in equity.
 The pearl of the age, Ahmad Shah,
 King, the conqueror of thrones, dignified as Jamshed.
 An order was issued to the grand *Wazir*,
 From the threshold of his Majesty.
 To have cast with every possible skill,
 A gun terrible as a dragon and huge as a mountain.
 His heaven-enthroned Majesty's servant,
 Shah Wali Khan, the minister of affairs.
 In order to accomplish that grand enterprise,
 Called together a number of master workmen,

Till, with consummate toil,
 Was cast, this wondrous gun Zamzama.
 A destroyer even of the strongholds of heaven,
 Has at last appeared, under the auspices of His Majesty,
 I enquired of reason for the date of this gun;
 Reason, struck with terror, replied:
 "If thou wilt give thy life in payment,
 I will disclose to thee the secret".
 I agreed, and he replied:
 "What a gun; a weapon like a fire-raining dragon".

The gun first saw action in the famous Battle of Panipat in 1761. After the battle on his way back to Kabul, Ahmed Shah left it at Lahore with his governor Khawaja Ubed, as the carriage for it to Kabul was not yet ready. The sister gun he carried along, but it was lost in the passage of river Chenab. In 1762, Hari Singh Bhangi made war on Khwaja Ubed and attacked the village of Khawaja Said, two miles from Lahore, where the Mughal governor had his arsenal and seized his artillery, arms and ammunition. Among the guns captured on this occasion was the Zamzama, which thence onward came to be called after the captor's name as the 'Bhangi Toap'. It lay unmounted in the Shah Burj at Lahore until 1764, when Lahna Singh and Gujar Singh, Bhangis obtained its possession on capturing Lahore. Two days after Charat Singh Sukerchakia, came to congratulate the Bhangi Sardars on their possession of Lahore and made a demand for his share of the spoils from the two Sikh triumvirate members. The Bhangi Sardars, unwilling to part with any portion of the conquered territory, tried to outwit him by offering him the

Zamzama, hoping that its unwieldy character would prevent him from carrying it away. But the Sukerchakia Chief, calling his men together, carried it first to his camp and then to his fort at Gujranwala. It was subsequently captured by the Pashtuns of Chatta, who took it to Ahmad Nagar, where it became a bone of contention between the Pashtun brothers, Ahmed Khan and Pir Muhammad Khan. In a fight that ensued, two sons of Ahmed Khan and one of Pir Muhammad were killed. In this fight Gujar Singh Bhangi sided with Pir Muhammad Khan, putting Ahmed Khan to great strains, keeping him without water for a day and night. At length the Chatta Chief restored the gun to Gujar Singh, who cheating his ally, kept it for himself and carried it to his headquarters at Gujrat. It remained with the Bhangis for two years, until in an engagement between them and the Sukerchakias, it was wrested by Charat Singh Sukerchakia. The Chattas, who were always fighting with the Sukerchakias, recovered it in 1772 and removed it to Rasul Nagar, since known as Ram Nagar. Sardar Jhanda Singh Bhangi, having captured it the following year, after his return from Multan, carried it to Amritsar, where it remained in the Bhangi Fort till 1802, when Ranjit Singh, expelling the Bhangis from Amritsar, took its possession. It came to be regarded as a talisman of supermacy and Ranjit Singh employed it in his campaigns of Daska, Kasur, Sujjanpur, Wazirabad and Multan.

It was seriously damaged in the siege of Multan in 1818. Declared unfit for service it was placed outside Delhi Gate, Lahore where it remained until 1860. When in 1864 Manulawi Nur Ahmed Chishti compiled the *Tahqiqate Chishti*, he found it standing in the *Baradari* (a pavallion with a dozen doorways) of

Wazir Khan, behind the Lahore Museum. In 1870, it found a new asylum at the entrance of the Lahore Museum — then located in the Tollinton Market, on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Lahore. When the present building of the museum was constructed, it was removed further west and placed opposite the University Hall. Refurbished in 1977, the cannon now rests on Mall Road (Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam) with Department of Fine Arts and University of Punjab on one side; and National College of Arts (NCA) and Lahore Museum on the other.

The Abbottabad Mountain Gun





The Abbottabad Mountain Gun

Cast locally at Abbottabad in 1849, on the orders of Major Abbott (afterwards Lieutenant General, Sir James Abbott, KCB). It was a rifled mountain gun of brass, having a calibre of 2 inch, length of 46 inches and weight of 154 lbs. It had two grooves of plain rifling given a quarter turn only and fired 2-pr round shot, at an effective range of 800 yards. It could also fire shrapnel and grape. A double round shot of two, 21b balls of hardened lead, connected by a neck like that of figure eight was also recommended; one of the shot with ridges would engage with the rifling and the other one would be plain. It had a makeshift carriage, which was similar to that invented by His Highness, the Maharajah of Jammu; with the axle it formed a load for one mule, the gun

The Abbottabad Mountain Gun

In the interval between the two Sikh Wars, Captain James Abbott, Bengal Artillery, was sent as the Deputy Commissioner to the Hazara District. At the beginning of the revolt in 1848, he raised the country against the Sikhs and besieged the fort at Haripur. For this purpose he collected some local men as gunners, to strengthen a detachment of artillery borrowed from the Maharajah of Kashmir; and on capture of the fort manned the fort guns (one 6-pr and one 9-pr) with these local men and some ex-gunners from the Sikh army.

In 1849, it was envisaged that Abbottabad Mountain Gun, along with others of its kind would be locally manufactured at Abbottabad and inducted in the Hazara Mountain Train. Therefore, Major Abbott forwarded a full report about the gun, through the Punjab administration, to the Government of India at Dehli. He received a reply to the effect that "The Governor General declines to engage in any experiment in this subject and requests that the Deputy Commissioner may not cast and bore anymore guns without asking and obtaining leave".

Later in September 1850, on receipt of six, 3-pr guns, 44 syces were enlisted, prior to the entertainment of 44 mules and 2 elephants. Thus, the Hazara Mountain train had come into being officially — the first of Indian mountain batteries and probably the first permanent mountain battery in the world. The establishment consisted of 2 native officers, 3 havaldars, 3 naiks, 54 gunners and 2 buglars, a darogah (an artillery official) and 33 syces. The gun, trail, wheels and two pairs of ammunition boxes per gun were carried on battery mules; other ammunition boxes on hired mules. Each box contained 16 rounds shot and 4 cases. Saddles and pads were all made up in the unit and were very heavy.

In 1856, the government authorised the transfer of the Hazara Mountain Train to the Punjab Irregular Force and it moved to Abbottabad, where it remained for twenty years, except for intervals of active service. The cantonment was built in 1853 and so named, as a compliment to Major Abbott.



The Screw Gun





The Screw Gun

In 1877, Col Le Mesurier, RA proposed a RML (rifled muzzle loader) 7-pr (2.5-inch) steel gun made in two parts, which was screwed together, hence 'Screw Gun'. Twelve such guns were sent to Afghanistan in 1879, they proved so effective that a large number had to be made for the service. It was basically a mountain gun; the gun and carriage dismantled were carried by five mules. It was not very popular among the Gunners; as cordite had been introduced in 1892, but Screw Gun cartridges were still filled with gunpowder, the smoke of which, advertised a gun position every time it fired. In its day the Screw Gun was considered the best mountain gun of its kind in the world.

Screw Guns

Rudyard Kipling

Smokin' my pipe on the mountings, sniffin' the mornin'-cool,
I walks in my old brown gaiters along o' my old brown mule,
With seventy gunners be'ind me, an' never a beggar forgets
It's only the pick of the Army that handles the dear little pets--

Ms! 'Tss!

For you all love the screw-guns -- the screw-guns they
all love you!

So when we call round with a few guns, o' course you
will know what to do -- hoo! hoo!

Jest send in your Chief an' surrender -- it's worse if you
fights or you runs:

Your can go where you please, you can skid up the trees,
but you don't get away from the guns!

They sends us along where the roads are, but mostly we goes
where they ain't:

We'd climb up the side of a sign-board an' trust to the stick o'
the paint:

We've chivvied the Naga an' Looshai, we've give the
Afreedeeman fits,

For we fancies ourselves at two thousand, we guns that are
built in two bits -- 'Tss! 'Tss!

For you all love the screw-guns

If a man doesn't work, why, we drills 'im an' teaches 'im 'ow to
behave;

If a beggar can't march, why, we kills 'im an' rattles 'im into 'is
grave.

Only six years after its raising, King George-I in the year 1722, bestowed upon the regiment two exceptional honours; first the title of the 'Royal Regiment of Artillery' and later by becoming its Colonel-in-Chief.

Almost two centuries later in 1915, took birth the regiment's baby, the 'Anti Aircraft Artillery', popularly known as the 'Ack Ack Artillery'. The year 1924 witnessed another change in the designation of the regiment and all branches of artillery came to be known as the 'Royal Artillery', except the fully mounted portion of the regiment, which retained its title of the 'Royal Horse Artillery'.

In British India, prior to 1861, the requirement of artillery was essentially met by the Presidency artillery, save a few companies of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, which served in India during the 1750's. Each Presidency; Bombay, Madras and Bengal had its own artillery contingents comprising of Europeans only, who were the pick of the Company's European recruits. Artillery units composed of Indian personnel known as the *Golandaz*, meaning 'ball-throwers', were raised in the eighteenth century, but for political reasons they were allotted to European companies for un-skilled work and were not allowed to handle guns. The oldest Pakistan artillery battery of the time is the present 1 ' (Jacob's) Battery, raised in 1826, as the 10th Company, *Golandaz Battalion*, Bombay Foot Artillery. It was on 10th May 1857, that the War of Independence in India was sparked at Meerut, primarily by the native artillery of the Bengal army. With regards to their performance a European writer of the times

You've got to stand up to our business an' spring without
snatchin' or fuss.

D'you say that you sweat with the field-guns? By God, you
must lather with us --'Tss! 'Tss!

For you all love the screw-guns.....

The eagles is screamin' around us, the river's a-moanin' below,
We'r clear o' the pine an' the oak-scrub, we're out on the rocks
an' the snow,

An'the wind is as thin as a whip-lash what carries away to the
plains

The rattle an' stamp 'o the lead-mules -- the jinglety-jink o' the
chains -- 'Tss! 'Tss!

For you all love the screw-guns.....

There's a wheel on the Horns o' the Mornin', an' a wheel on the
edge o' the Pit,

An' a drop into nothin' beneath you as straight as a beggar can
spit:

With the sweat runnin' out o' your shirt-sleeves, an' the sun off
the snow in your face,

An"arfo' the men on the drag-ropes to hold the old gun in 'er
place --'Tss! 'Tss!

For you all love the screw-guns....

Smokin' my pipe on the mountings, sniffin' the mornin'-cool,
I climbs in my old brown gaiters along o' my old brown mule.

The monkey can say what our road was--the wild-goat 'e knows
where we passed.

Stand easy, you long-eared old darling's! Out drag-ropes! With
shrapnel! Hold fast --'Tss! 'Tss!

For you all love the screw-guns -- the screw-guns they
all love you!

So when we take tea with a few guns, o' course you will
know what to do --hoo! hoo!

Jest send in your Chief an' surrender -- it's worse if you
fights or you runs:

You may hide in the caves, they'll be only your graves,
but you can't get away from the guns!

Note:

The Naga, the Looshai and the Afreedee (or Afridi) are tribes of the Indian Frontier; 2000 yards was the effective range of the screw-guns; drag-ropes might be used by teams of soldiers to replace or supplement the mules; long-eared old darlin's were the mules, which deserved a better reputation than they usually got. 'Tss, 'Tss is the traditional noise made by men grooming horses or mules to blow the dust out of their mouths.

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Lieutenant Colonel (Retd) Ashraf Faiz was commissioned in 50 Light Regiment in 1968, after undergoing an abbreviated training spell at the PMA, Kakul. Later he had the honour of commanding his parent regiment as its first home-bred commanding officer.

His son now serves the regiment as a subaltern. He also had the privilege of commanding 107 Divisional Location Battery.

As a young caption he saw action during the 1971 Indo-Pak War on the 'Western Front' in the Sulimanki and Kanganpur Sectors. Serving in 288 Independent Mortar Battery, he fought under the folds of 105 Independent Infantry Brigade Group (The Pelican Brigade) and the newly raised 212 Independent Infantry Brigade Group.

He did his Gunnery Staff Course from the School of Artillery Nowshera in 1975 and graduated from the Command and Staff College, Quetta in 1982.

Also by the same author:

The Parachgan

(The study into the ethnography of the Paracha tribe)

From First Post to Last Post

(A journey through army culture)

Open Citadels

(Challenges to Aviation Security)

Jacket design by School of Artillery Nowshera

says, "Unfortunately for the future of their arm, the mutinous gunners served their guns with considerable skill and effectiveness". This resulted in a total ban on Indian artillery units, barring some mountain artillery batteries and conversion of Presidency artillery into the Royal Regiment of Artillery in 1861. The government order of 1861 on the subject reads, "Resolved henceforward with few exceptions as may be rendered necessary by local considerations there shall be no native artillery". Thereafter, the Royal Artillery kept on serving the army in India till 15th January 1935, when the British Government relented on this order and the foundation of the Regiment of Indian Artillery was laid. A little later on 1st August 1939, Indian Mountain Artillery, which had hitherto belonged to the Royal Artillery, reverted to His Majesty's Indian Forces as part of the Regiment of Indian Artillery. This was not well received by Indian ORs (other ranks) of some batteries, who took it as a slight to have been moved out of a famous regiment, of which His Majesty the King Emperor was Colonel-in-Chief and asked, "What had they done to lose *Izzat*". Subsequently, after the end of world War-II in August 1945, the Regiment of Indian Artillery was re-designated as the Royal Indian Artillery in recognition of their good service, by His Majesty the King Emperor. After the acquisition of independence on 14th August 1947, the Pakistani complement of Royal Indian Artillery was converted into Royal Pakistan Artillery. Finally on adoption of the national constitution on 23rd March 1956, we chose to say farewell to royalty and Royal Pakistan Artillery was installed as the Regiment of Artillery.

The Regiment of Artillery has the honour to be the mother arm of the Corps of Army Air Defence and the Corps of Army Aviation. The former took birth from the Anti Aircraft Artillery and elected to part ways in 1989, to become a corps in preference to a regiment, ostensibly for sound reasons, as deemed expedient by the policy makers; lost sight of the honours and distinctions of its celebrated parent regiment in terms of dress, emblems, mottos, traditions and customs, etc, which would have reminded the posterity of its roots. It is, however, encouraging to note that their units still retain their identities of the artillery days, are still organised into batteries and troops, and their main armament and transport still bear familiar markings of the Gunner days. The latter was built upon the edifice of 1' Air Observation Flight in 1976, eventually to become a potent arm of our army.

The Gunners as well share close regimental ties with the Corps of Engineers, in a way that they had common mottoes *Ubique* and *Quo Fas et Gloria Ducunt*, in view of their worldwide service; and also shared the same badge for the field cap, i.e. the familiar grenade with seven flames, mounted on a scroll inscribed with *Ubique*, worn over diamond shaped scarlet backing, which the Gunners later at independence changed to *hurriyat* (independence) and finally dropped it all together in favour of the main Gunner Crest, but a bit smaller in size. It is now worn on the collars of the ceremonial dresses only. Stronger than this are the vocational linkages in the shape of maps, surveys, trig points, BPs (bearing pickets) and BP cards. The story of the incidental discovery of K2, the second highest peak on the earth, also called the Savage Mountain, by Lieutenant Thomas Montgomery of the RE (Royal Engineers), during the Great

Trigonometric Survey (triangulation in the Gunner parlance, with an accuracy of 1/3000, if memory serves me well) would not be out of place. On 10th September 1856, Lieutenant Montgomery made the first survey of the Karakorum Range from Mount Haramukh, some 130 miles to the south and sketched the two most prominent peaks, labelling them K1 and K2. The policy of the Great Trigonometric Survey was to use local names for mountains where possible and K1 was found to be locally known as Masherbrum; K2, however, appeared not to have acquired a local name, possibly due to its remoteness. The name Chogori, derived from two Balti words *Chhogo* (big) and *ri* (mountain) has been suggested as a local name, but evidence for its widespread use is scant. The surveyor's mark, K2, therefore continues to be the name, by which the mountain is commonly known. The mountain after the survey was discovered to be the highest peak, with a height of 4017 ms, followed by K1, K3, K4 and K5, which were eventually named Masherbrum, Broad Peak, Gasherbrum II and Gasherbrum I respectively.
(Please refer to the illustrations)

Mottoes

In 1756, the Royal Regiment of Artillery was accorded the singular honour of the 'Right of the Line' on parade, which the 'Royal Horse Artillery' holds to this day. In the olden times, the right flank of an army in battle array was considered a position of honour to be held by the corps-de-elite only. Tactical considerations had to be very strong to supplant the corps-de-elite from this coveted position. Veteran gunners in our army very

often mentioned 'Right of the Line' when alluding to the mountain artillery. It must be clarified here that the regiment or corps seniority accorded to the Regiment of Artillery in our army is merely alphabetical, as this time-honoured tradition has been allowed to fade away with the passage of time.

The next two mottoes, or in modern parlance slogans of the regiment were *Ubique* and *Quo Fas et Gloria Ducunt*. These proud mottoes epitomised its worldwide service and were bestowed upon the Royal Regiment of Artillery in 1833, in lieu of all honours that had gone or were to come; *Ubique* meant (everywhere) while *Quo Fas et Gloria Ducunt* signified (whither right and glory lead).

The present motto *Izzat-o-Iqbal* is of sub-continental origin, meaning 'Honour and Glory'. It is a literal derivation of the earlier motto, adopted particularly for the Regiment of Indian Artillery at the time of its inception, which the Indians still retain, though not without controversy due to its Persian origin. But *Ubique* was neither translated nor considered worthy of adoption, though later at the time of independence, the Indians adopted *Sarvatra* — a Sanskrit word meaning everywhere, whose Persian equivalent would be *beja-baja*. The Royal Pakistan Artillery on its separation from the Royal Indian Artillery also preferred to retain *Izzat-o-Iqbal* as its motto. This marked a new era in the history of Pakistan artillery.

The Gunner Crest

(Please refer to the illustrations)

The Royal Artillery was formed under the old Board of Ordnance, whose arms included three old cannons, still represented symbolically on the current badge of the Pakistan Army Ordnance Corps. The cannon symbolized in the badge of the Royal Artillery is a reminder of its origin. The badge depicts an old fashioned cannon, with a scroll above it inscribed with the motto *Ubique*, assigned by a crown and a scroll beneath it inscribed with the motto *Quo Fas et Gloria Ducunt*. The crest of the Regiment of Artillery is largely a legacy of the Royal Artillery, which has withstood the test and trials of regimental evolution, spread over a period of a century and a half.

On separation from the Royal Artillery, the Regiment of Indian Artillery adopted a new badge, which was simply a barrel of muzzle-loading cannon, surmounted by a wheel with a pot of flames, carried on a scroll inscribed with the motto *Izzat-o-lqbal* in Persian. Later, on elevation to Royal Indian Artillery, the badge followed the pattern of the Royal Artillery. The crown was replaced by a star — representing the Star of India and instead of *Ubique* the scroll carried the word 'India'. The motto beneath was also changed to *Izzat-o-lqbal*, though in Roman, as it was most suitable in its content and meaning.

Upon independence, the Pakistani complement of the Royal Indian Artillery was designated as the Royal Pakistan Artillery. The Royal Pakistan Artillery chose to retain the crown of the Royal Artillery and instead of 'India' the upper scroll